U.S. Department of Energy Carbon Sequestration Program



6th Annual Conference on Carbon Capture and Sequestration:

Capture-Ready Requirements and Benefits:
A Possible Step Forward to
Carbon Dioxide Abatement

José D. Figueroa, MBA, PMP

Sean I. Plasynski, Ph.D., MBA

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Outline

- What is a Capture Ready Power Plant?
- Capture Technology Developers Provide Guidance
- Overview of Capture-Ready Discussions
- U.S. CO₂ Capture Market
- Should Capture-Ready be considered?
- Closing Thoughts



What is a Capture-Ready Power Plant?



What is "CO₂ Capture Ready"?

- There is no one agreed upon definition.
- Easy Requirements:
 - Space on site and in critical access locations to build CO₂ capture plant and make connections.
 - Design study for adding CO₂ capture.
- Challenging Requirements:
 - Optional pre-investments to reduce future costs, improve performance, etc.
 - Extra/modified equipment
 - Plant siting to reduce sequestration costs
 - Choice of base plant











Generic Requirements for Retrofit and Greenfield Capture-Ready Application

MINIMIZE COST BUT PERFORM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE DURING PLANNED OUTAGES

- Perform an engineering feasibility study
 - Involve Boiler, ASU and Turbine manufacturers
 - Estimate planned outage schedule with and without Capture-Ready
 - Communicate with Permitting Authorities
- Identify existing or procure land requirements for CO₂ Capture and compression on-site
- Identify a CO₂ market, either sale or disposal, in proximity of the power plant
- Improve or specify the most efficient power plant equipment to minimize the parasitic energy loss associated with CCS
- Develop new power plant CCS operating procedures
- Identify how the plant shall maintain power/grid parity with CCS implementation

Technology Developers Provide Guidance

Oxycombustion:

- -Burners designed for air and oxygen firing
- Air and Oxygen operation
 - Boiler design flexibility
 - Optimize air heater design
- Minimize air infiltration to reduce purification step
- Optimize fans for recycled flue gas
- -Space requirements needed for recycle ductwork
- WFGD enhancement designed or retrofitted for additional SO₂ control, if needed.



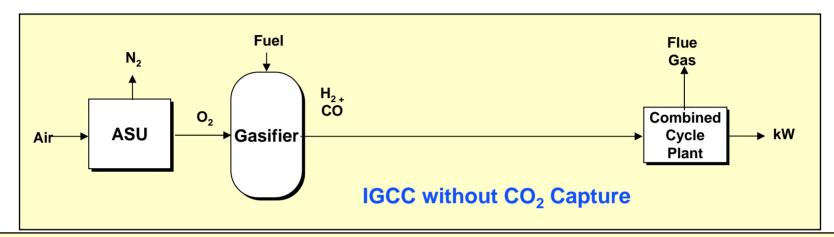
Technology Developers Provide Guidance

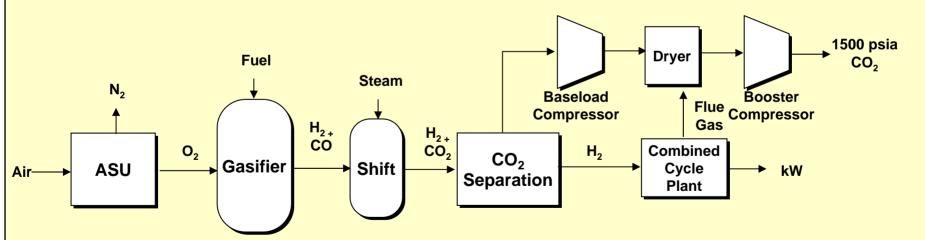
Post Combustion:

- VERY PLANT AND TECHNOLOGY SPECIFIC
 - Engineering feasibility study required for technology selection based on site specific criteria
- Availability of real estate for future retrofit of capture technology
- Design or retrofit for piping and control system routing as needed
- Turbine steam extraction provisions identified
 - Implementation is optional
- Design or retrofit for additional fan requirements due to increased pressure drop in the flue gas pathway
- WFGD enhancement designed or retrofitted for additional SO₂ control, if needed.



Technology Developer Provides Guidance Pre-combustion





Modifications for CO₂ capture: larger ASU & gasifier; shift reactor, CO₂ absorption system, CO₂ compressor and dryer, gas turbine capable of H₂ fuel, steam cycle



Source: Praxair

Capture-Ready Discussions

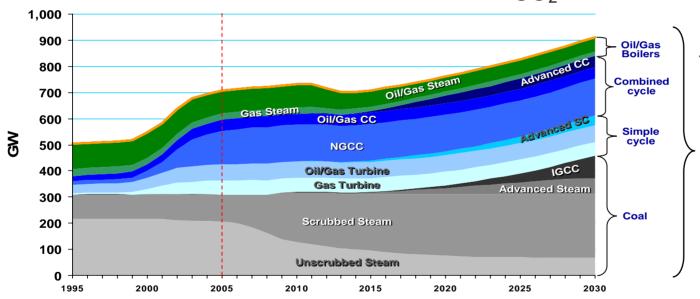
- Three Camps: Against, For and Undecided
- Against:
 - No benefit in Capture-Ready indicated by Some researchers:
 - No regulations mandating CO₂ environmental control
 - Time value of money does not justify capture ready application
 - Future CO₂ capture technologies improvements warrant a wait and see approach
- For:
 - Benefits exist if you look beyond the plant fence line
- Undecided:
 - Generally confused on a course of action due to a lack of clear Capture-Ready definition.
 - A definition may not be possible due to the number of variables associated with Government, Corporate, NGO and Individual perspectives associated with the Capture-Ready Concept



What is the CO₂ Capture Market?

- Total 9,877 units installed in the U.S.
 - 337 GW of coal-fired units
 - 422 GW of gas-fired units
 - 64 GW of oil-fired units

- 423 existing coal-fired power plants
 - Comprised of 1,089 boiler units
 - Generate 323 GW (Phase 1&2)
 - Emit 1,917.2 million metric tons of CO₂



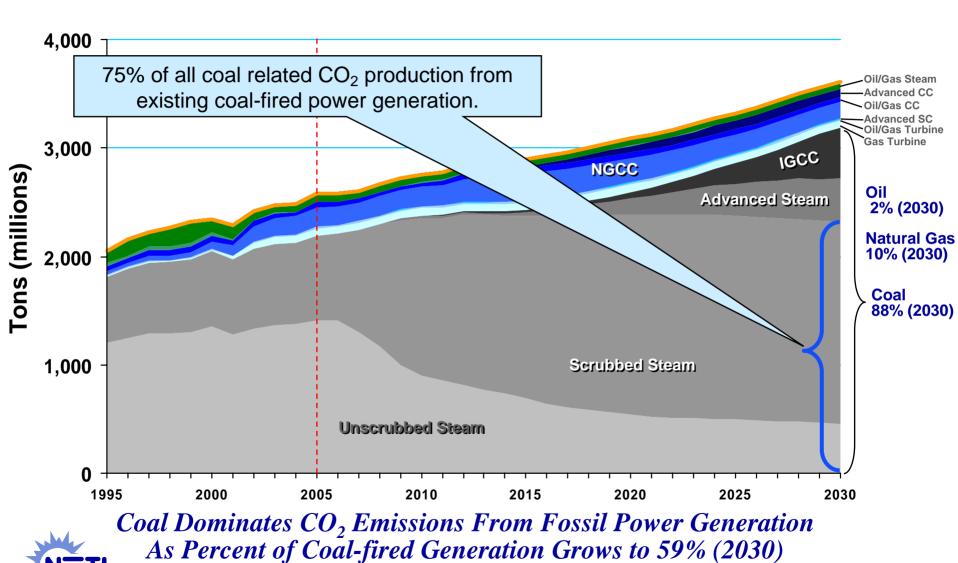
The market potential for capture-ready is significant and dependent on regulations and corporate environmental stewardship?

Fossil Power Generation Technology Types



Source: EIA, UDI, EPA

What is the CO₂ Capture Market?



Why the Need to Consider Capture-Ready Implementation

Energy Penalty due to CO ₂ Capture	10%	20%	30%	40%
Target Market, GW	184	184	184	184
Fleet CO ₂ Reduction, %	50.2	49.2	47.9	46.3
New Capacity Req'd, GW	25.5	57.5	98.5	153.3
Additional Coal Req'd., tons x 10 ³	79,940	179,864	308,338	479,637
Cost of New Capacity, MM\$	45,975	103,444	177,332	275,850
Cost of CO ₂ Retrofits, MM\$	91,950	91,950	91,950	91,950
Total New Cost, MM\$	137,925	195,394	269,282	367,800

Current Energy Penalty of CO₂ BACT MEA Absorption System



Should Capture-Ready Be Considered?



"Capture Ready" Approach

Existing and Greenfield power plants could be made capture ready by:

- determining the requirements to meet the status of "Capture Ready",
- perform only the necessary modifications to accept a CO₂ capture system over one or several planned outages.
- Verification of capture-ready status through an auditable process

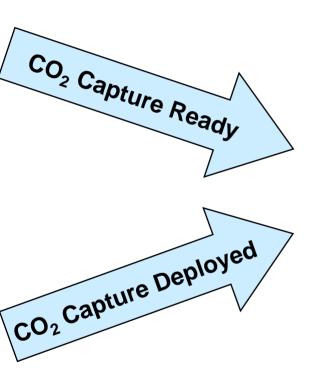
Benefits:

- This approach could minimizes the need for an extended costly outage during implementation.
- Should CO₂ regulations be enacted:
 - Technology Developers and Plant Manufacturers are more likely to meet the needs of those plants that are capture ready to their type of technology.
- Reduces the potential CO₂ liability risk due to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- Potentially increases the opportunity for market analyst ratings to be higher
 - Due to a corporate approach to mitigating their CO₂ liability risk over others in the sector that are not.

There are externalities associated when considering if capture ready can meet your needs. Consider them all before deciding.



Closing Thoughts







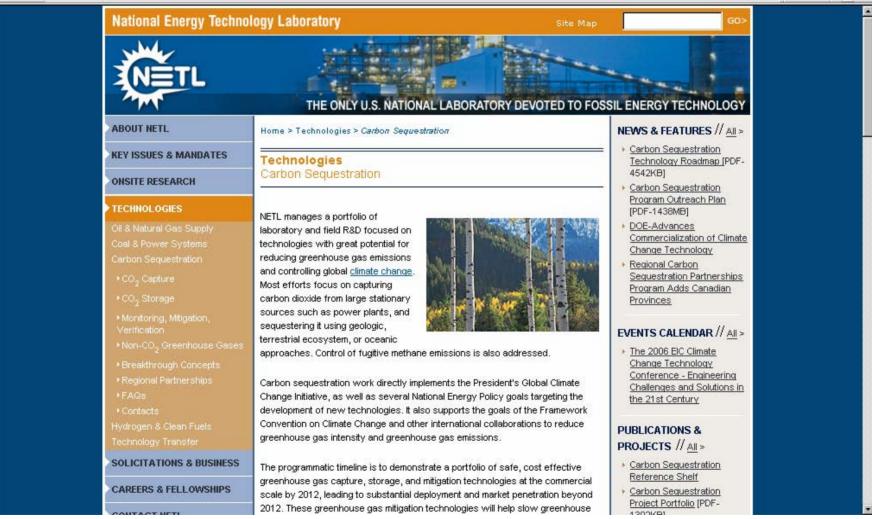


Acknowledgements

- Alstom Power
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Additional Information





http://www.netl.doe.gov/technologies/carbon_seq/index.html

Questions?

Sean I. Plasynski, Ph.D., MBA

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